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They Join the McKinley Throng and Instruct the Delegates at Large to Be Standfast and True.

ALGER HEADS THE BIG FOUR

AND WILL CAST TWENTY-EIGHT VOTES FOR THE OHIOAN.

Money Plank of the Minneapolis Platform Adopted as the Sentiment of the State Convention.

NOTICE TO CONTESTANTS

MR. CARTER WARNS CERTAIN DELEGATES TO PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS.

Action of the New Jersey and Tennessee Democratic Conventions—Former for Sound Money.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—An animated fight over the money question was the most striking feature of the Michigan Republican convention today. It resulted in squelching both the gold plank offered by the majority and the silver plank submitted by the minority of the resolutions committee and the substitution thereof of the money plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. McKinley was endorsed most unequivocally, and the delegates were strongly instructed in his favor. Four delegates at large were elected, two of them without contests. D. M. Ferry was chosen chairman of the State central committee, but it is not certain that he will accept the post, both himself and General Alger, whose name was also presented, having declined to do so. The convention was assembling in the Auditorium at noon today it was announced that the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was in the city. The delegates applauded the announcement and appointed a committee consisting of Governor Luce, Congressman William Alden Smith and A. M. Hickey, to advise Dr. Depew to address the convention. Mr. Depew was warmly cheered. He made a characteristic address, reviewing the triumphs of the Republican party and picturing the alleged sad results of the Democratic British policy. On the currency question, Mr. Depew had been characterized by "incompetency, idiosyncrasy, big headedness and inability to run a great machine." There was, however, a period in the life of every nation "when the fool-killer sleeps." On the currency question, Mr. Depew asserted that the second principle necessary to the prosperity of the country is that its currency must be of the best money of the world. He had just met many of the people of the silver States. They said they were for free silver, but they must have protection laws, or they could not live. The Republican party would lose no silver States because the people knew that if they defeated Republicans, they would lose the protection which was the breath of their life. The mention of McKinley in a list of distinguished living Republicans was cheered with great enthusiasm.

The convention was formally called to order by A. W. Smith, of Adrian, in the absence of the State chairman, Senator McMullan. After prayer, Colonel O. A. Jones, of Philadelphia, was introduced as temporary chairman. He then delivered a Republican speech and in closing predicted that whether its leader be one of the many "favorite sons," or Allison, or Reed, or William McKinley, the Republican party will in November march to certain victory.

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The election of delegates at large was proceeded with and Gen. R. A. Alger, of Detroit, and Thomas J. O'Brien were unanimously chosen. Four delegates at large were nominated John Duncan, of Calumet, and Perry Hannah, of Traverse City. After the vote by counties had been partially taken, the delegates were "temporarily" withdrawn and the ballot of the convention went to Duncan, Charles S. Brown, of Clinton, and William G. Harris, of Alpena, were the leading contestants for four delegates at large. The winner won on a majority vote by counties.

The fight of the convention over the currency plank was a record. It was the first time in the history of the party that the majority report, read by ex-Congressman Byron H. Cichewitz, asserted unwavering fidelity to the protective tariff principle, and in the presence of the present law, with whatever modifications present conditions may require, and commended the principle of protection to ship owners to encourage carrying goods in and out of the country, and to give sympathy with the Cuban insurgents in their struggle for liberty. The national delegates were asked to endorse the nomination of William McKinley so long as his name shall be before the convention, and the money plank was as follows:

"We are unyielding and uncompromising in our support of the sound and honest money. We are in favor of the use of gold and silver and paper dollars in the payment of all debts and for the payment of all taxes. We are opposed to any and all attempts to restrict the circulation of any portion of our currency, and therefore, we are opposed to the free and unlimited use of silver for legal tender money under present conditions, and we believe that such a course would destroy the parity of gold and contract the currency."

A SUBSTITUTE PLANK.

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Several delegates supported the substitute while many of the gold delegates were shouting "Time," and demanding a vote. After considerable confusion, T. W. Criss, of Midland, moved to substitute the currency declaration of the Minneapolis platform of 1892 for both the committee's reports on the money question. The motion prevailed amid cheers. The remainder of the majority resolutions were adopted without dissent.

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TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—The Democratic State convention met today, and after a struggle elected the four plaid candidates for delegates at large to the national convention at Chicago, as follows: United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Essex county, ex-United States Senator Rufus D. Blodgett, of Monmouth, ex-Secretary of the Interior, John D. Sherman, of Detroit, ex-Judge Albert Tallman, of Gloucester. The election of sixteen district delegates was also ratified. The notable feature of the convention was an effective effort to stampede the delegates in favor of ex-Senator Frederick Marshall, of Union county, as one of the delegates at large against Mr. Blodgett, who was one of the four on the slate agreed upon by the party leaders in the morning. Allan McDermott was the one leader who stood out against the slate, and when the voting was completed, and before the results were announced, he was on the floor leading the effort to stampede the convention and denouncing Blodgett as a traitor to his party. McDermott has never forgiven Blodgett for having accepted an election as United States Senator, in 1887, at the hands of a combination of Republicans and bolting Democrats, who defeated the late Governor Abbott, the Democratic caucus nominee. McDermott was closely affiliated with Governor Abbott, both politically and personally. The effort to break the slate resulted in only a few delegates being carried into the wildest confusion for about ten minutes. Mr. Marshall got 413 out of 561 votes. The slate defeated the late Governor Abbott, the Democratic caucus nominee. McDermott was closely affiliated with Governor Abbott, both politically and personally. The effort to break the slate resulted in only a few delegates being carried into the wildest confusion for about ten minutes. Mr. Marshall got 413 out of 561 votes. The slate defeated the late Governor Abbott, the Democratic caucus nominee.

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WOOD SCANDALS

THE PREACHER'S SON'S FILTHY STORIES ABOUT PEARL BRYAN.

Recalled as a Witness in the Jackson Case, He Denies His Boasts of Illicit Relations.

TOO VILE FOR FEMALE EARS

WOMEN ORDERED OUT OF COURT WHILE WOOD WAS QUESTIONED.

Negro Courtisans Testify to Visits at Their Resorts by the Prisoner, Scott Jackson.

NEW EVIDENCE CREEPS IN

DEFENSE UNWITTINGLY GIVES COL. NELSON AN OPPORTUNITY.

Attorneys Crawford and Nelson Apologize for Their Quarrel and Declare Friendship.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 7.—The fifteenth day of the great trial of Scott Jackson was marked this morning by the smallest crowd in the history of the trial. The time has come when even Jackson is not anything of an attraction, for little attention is paid him even when handcuffed to Jailer Bitzer. The prisoner is holding up, with no signs of either physical or mental weakness. His demeanor is the same in the time of victory or defeat. When his case looked bright and Colonel Crawford was exulting the prosecution hard, Jackson sat still and looked on placidly. Now, when his case looks darker than it ever did before, he retains his even temper. There has been no show of anger, affection or other characteristics of a human being. He is the same Scott Jackson who was arrested many weeks ago. There has been little change. Among the first to arrive in the court room Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Frank Bryan. Soon after their arrival Professor and Mrs. Edwin Post and Mrs. Dr. Lewis came in and took seats about the table reserved for the attorneys for the defense. Jackson came into court a moment later, and took his usual seat beside his sister.

The feature of the Jackson trial to-day was the public reconciliation of Crawford and Nelson in the presence of the court. Crawford's fine of \$25 was then remitted.

"What do I think of the case up to date?" repeated Crawford, the lawyer for Scott Jackson, Thursday afternoon. "I am contented with the jury verdict. A verdict of acquittal, I think, is what I want. I stand here as I stand here. He spoke with great earnestness.

Attorney Nelson appears equally confident of a verdict of guilty.

Five witnesses in the forenoon and two in the afternoon were called to the witness stand. George H. Jackson, identified Walling in the Hamilton county jail and two were used to corroborate the story of his wonderful midnight drive with the murderers and their victim. All other evidence tended to break down the character of Scott Jackson, the prisoner. The negro prisoner was brought to court from Cincinnati, one of whom identified Jackson, and before the court could forbid she blurted out that Jackson had been acquainted with her since the 1st of December.

Will Wood was brought out by the commonwealth to rebut some of the testimony given by the defense. His testimony in this gave the defense opportunity to get in the affidavits of Dr. G. E. Hunt, of Indianapolis, and Ohmer Newhouse, of Greencastle, as to Wood's boast of his illicit intimacy with Pearl Bryan. By a corresponding false step the defense opened the door for the prosecution to introduce evidence in the form of affidavits of Dr. G. E. Hunt, of Indianapolis, and Ohmer Newhouse, of Greencastle, as to Wood's boast of his illicit intimacy with Pearl Bryan. By a corresponding false step the defense opened the door for the prosecution to introduce evidence in the form of affidavits of Dr. G. E. Hunt, of Indianapolis, and Ohmer Newhouse, of Greencastle, as to Wood's boast of his illicit intimacy with Pearl Bryan. By a corresponding false step the defense opened the door for the prosecution to introduce evidence in the form of affidavits of Dr. G. E. 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